PORTRY.

(WRITTEN FOR THE BANNER.) Thoughts of the Beautiful.

Oh, is there not within the soul, A place still unprofaned; Where fancy spreads her heavenly wings, By reason unrestrained? There must be, for how oft at eve's Still, silent, tranquil hour, I've funcied that an angel's face Peered forth from every flower. And when a summer's evening breeze, Sweeps low and lovely by, My soul has held its breathing in, To catch a seraph's sigh. How oft when you bright fadeless sun, Had lain himself to rest, And stars began to glitter bright, Upon the ocean's breast; While vesper's breeze sweeps sweetly by, O'er mountain stream and flower; And angels too, seemed whispering, Of love's enchanting power, I've fancied that each sun-wreathed cloud, Assumed an angel's form, And bid me come and live with them, Away from sorrow's storm. And while those levely shapes I saw, In that bright land above, It seemed I caught an angel's song, In sweetest strains of love. Oh! tell me not that there's no place, Where beauty has her home; Where all the finer thoughts of love, In pleasure's may roam.

(WRITTEN FOR THE BANNER.)

CONSTANCY.

To Ada.

Where fancy spreads her heavenly wings,

I know there is within the soul,

A place still unprofaned;

By reason unrestrained.

Cokesbury.

I wrote your name upon the sand, In letters deep and clear; I went, and when I came again, Alas! it was not there. I wrote your name upon the shore, Where winds their revels play; And when I came some envious wave, Had washed it all away. I 'graved it deeply on the rock, That ages had not torn; But even there some wayward hand, Had all its brightness shorn. I wrote it then in colors bright, Upon my spirit's shrine; Though waves may roll yet years to come, I still shall call it mine. Cokesbury. CONSTANCY.



AGRICULTURAL.

Fattening Hogs.

It has been demonstrated, that in fattening hogs, a great saving of food is made by cooking, and we believe that a very considerable improvement in the quality of pork is likewise effected by that process.-From experience, we should altogether prefer pork, either for eating fresh or for salting, that had been fattened on dairymeal, either of corn, rye, or barley, oats, and peas, or buckwheat. We know the idea is prevalent that the best pork is made from "hard corn and cold water!" some, indeed, who allow their hogs vegetables and slops during the first part of their fattening, confine them wholly to corn for a short time before they are killed, in order, as they say, to "harden" the pork. We are con-vinced this is erroneous. In the western part of the country, where in many cases nothing but corn is fed to hogs from the time they are able to swallow it till they are slaughtered, the pork is notoriously more oily, and not as well tasted as that which is made in sections where a variety of food is used.

In feeding store swine, the advantage of cooked food is not so obvious. The digestive organs can manage a small quantity of raw food, even though it be Indian corn, and are probably able to extract the nutri-ment fully from it; but if the raw food is increased beyond a certain amount, it will not be thoroughly digested. We have heard it argued that if it were necessary to restrict hogs to a short allowance, it would be best to give the food raw, because the longer time is required for its digestion, keeps the animals longer free from the pangs of hunger. It must be a belief similar to this, or the result of actual experience, which induces the Irish people, (according to Mr. Codman,) to cook their potatoes so slightly as to "leave a stone in the middle."
We confess the idea is not to us unreasonable. But when it is wished to fatten animals it becomes an object to have them consume as great a quantity of food daily as can be perfectly digested, because the sconer they consume a given amount, the greater will be the proportion of flesh or fat accumulated. Cooking does the work, in part, of digestion and by thus assisting the functions of the animal, enables it to dispose of a larger quantity, walls at the same time.

profitable that can be grown. For the production of rich butter, we know of nothing equal to it, and it comes in just when there is usually a deficiency of grass-feed. For fully two months they may be used to ex-cellent advantage and with but little trouble. For cows it is only required to cut them and feed them in their mangers, or break them in pieces on clean sward ground. For hogs they should be boiled in as little water as will answer to cook them, and when soft they should be mashed fine, and about one-fourth of their bulk of meal intimately mixed in. Good, ripe, sweet pumpkins cooked in this way, with a little whey or skimmed milk, will make hogs fatten as fast as any food we have ever used.

But hogs, like other animals. require a variety of food; they will not do as well confined to one kind, however good it may be; it is best therefore, to vary their diet frequently, or to incorporate several articles into a mass, occasionally changing the relative proportions.

Hogs should be kept dry and comfortably warm, while being fattened. They should be fed in clean troughs, and the appetite should be so closely watched that no food is given them to be left from one meal to another. Nothing should be omitted which will promote their quietude, for on this greatly depends the accumulation of fat .-The nervous system has such a connexion with the secretive organs, that an animal which is constantly restless cannot be fat-

A plentiful supply of charcoal should be allowed to hogs while fattening; it is a good preventive against dyspepsia, a disease which is not confined wholly to the highest order of animals. The coal corrects the digestion .- Albany Cultivator.

From the Southern Recorder. Facts to think of-Good Price for Corn.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-It is admitted by all, that we are more interested in the production of cotton than in that of any other commodity. The price of our labor, and the value of our property, both depend on its price. If it rises, they go up—if it falls, they fall. Now, it is universally admitted that demand and supply regulate the price of every thing. The quantity of cotton being great, the price paid for a few years past has not remunerated us more than the cost of production. To increase the price, we must hunt out new modes of its consumption, we must bring it into use in every possible way. In the first place, we want bagging, annually, for about 2,300,-000 bales, which at five yards per bale, is 11,500,000 yards. Each yard weighs one and three-fourths pounds, making 20,125,-000 pounds. Add one-tenth for waste in manufacturing, and the amount of cotton consumed in making bagging would be 22,137,500 lbs., equal to 55,343 bales of 400 lbs. each. Now almost this entire amount of bagging is made of hemp instead of being made with cotton, consequently, instead of consuming the amount, by converting it into bagging, we throw it upon the market to help diminish the price, and we take from our cotton crop the cost of the bagging, say \$2,000,000 to pay for it. Had we not better save it?

Again-we have in Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, 1,700,000 slaves, and for these, we pay annually \$2,125,000 for slops, with cooked potatoes, pumpkins, or blankets-which goes entirely out of our mixed while hot with a portion of country to add to the wealth of others. Can we not save this at home, by using cotton instead of woollen blankets? It would consume 27,000 bales of cotton per annum, which is thrown upon the market and serves to reduce its value. I was conversing with a very intelligent and worthy farmer, who resides in Putnam county, a few days since, who made this statement to me. That for the three last years he had used nothing but bagging made from cotton, which he procured at the Eatonton Factory; that he found it the cheapest and best bagging he could use. It weighed about 1 3 4 lbs. per yard—was well made—strong and durable—that he could pack a good deal more in a five yard bag of it, than any other kind of bag of the same size. He further stated that he had for the same time used cotton blankets for his negroes, instead of woollen, that they were equally as warm, lasted longer, and were much cheaper. He purchased cotton bagging for the purpose and after washing it once, it becomes very thick. He sews two breadths together, and thus gets a blanket ninety inches long, by eighty inches wide. This is larger than the common blanket. They weigh eight pounds—twice the weight of any others. And then, says he, I pay out no money neither for bagging or blankets. The factory company are willing to exchange with me, for corn, wheat, bacon, lard or cotton at the usual prices.

Now, Messrs. Editors, here are facts reliable and truthful, which point clearly to the interest of the farmer. The facts I have stated come from a farmer who well knows his interest, and who seldom mistakes the true line of policy. Are they not sufficient to enlist the attention of every one, and ought not every farmer to turn his attention to their consideration? Let him make the experiment, and see if he cannot be succesful. The bagging may be had at the Eatonton Factory, and in exchange for other articles. Try the experiment, and then let the public know the result. Let us live at nome and within ourselves, and we cannot learn how to do so unless each one gives us his experience.

Directly contradict none, except such deal in bold and false assertions.

AGRICOLA.

A PERFECT MILCH Cow.—The points of perfect milch cow are-the head small : the muzzle fine; the face rather dished and the space between the eyes wide. A wedge shaped head should be avoided, as indicating a weakness of constitution, The eye should be large, full, bright, and expressive of mildness and intelligence; the horns slender and of a waxy appearance, the ears thin; the neck small at its junction with the head, rather thin than fleshy, but pretty deep and full where it joins the body .-The breast need not be so wide as in cattle designed chiefly for fattening, but it should not be too narrow, the portion of the chest beneath the shoulders deep; the shoulders not coarse and projecting, but well laid in at the top; the bak straight; the loin and and the worst species of intemperance. hips wide; the rump long and the pelvis When Tom Paine turned "Philosopher" wide. The ribs not quite so round as is he was nearly in the same predicament. prefered for grazing stock, but still giving to the carcass a barrel-like form. The flanks should be deep and full; the hind juarters long, and heavy in proportion to the fore ones; the twist wide; the thighs thin; the tail slender, excepting at its upper end, where it should be large; it should Bill, I don't do nothin' shorter. not rise much above the level of the rump; the legs rather short and small and fiat below the knee and hock. The skin should be of middling thickness, mellow, and elastic, and of a yellowish color as indicative of richness of milk; the hair thickly set and soft. The udder should be capicious, spreading wide on the body, but not hanging low, without fleshinesss, but having plenty of loose skin; the teats of medium size, regularly tapering from the upper end, widely separated from each other, and placed well on the forward part of the bag. The order of animals. The coal corrects the acidity of the stomach, and greatly promotes fore legs, and appearing well developed to their junction with the udder.

The point relative to the skin, udder, &c., though mentioned last, we consider as most indicative of good milking qualities.

LARGE CHESTED Horses.-Horses that are round or "barrel chested," are invariably more muscular and enduring than those of the opposite kind. Scientific sportsmen are in a great measure, guided by his girth just behind his shoulders; by this test, a well-known jockey foretold the reputation and prowess of the celebrated racer "Plenipotentiary," almost from the period of his birth. Cattle dealers and butchers, in like manner, judge by the chests and shoulders of cows and pigs what amount of fat they are likely to gain in process of feeding .-All animals that have large lungs are remarkable for the vigor of their appetite, and for the facility with which they appropriate their nutriment; such animals will feed upon the coarsest hay and straw, whilst their less fortunately constructed companions are fattened by no kind of food. An amusing anecdote is related of a simpleton, who, in trying to sell his horse, declared that "the animals eating was a mere nothing." The intelligence would, contrary to intention, have sufficed to ruin the prospect of sale, but that the buyer with a rare discrimination, inferred from the horse's chest that the capacity of his appetite had been unwittingly mis-stated. He bought him on the hazard of an opinion, and had no reason to repent of his judgment.

SALTING HORSES .- " A person who kept sixteen farming horses, made the following experiment with seven of them which had lumps of rock salt were laid in their mangers, and these lumps, previously weighed, were examined weekly to accertained what quantity had been consumed; it was repeatedly found that whenever these horses were fed on hay and corn, they consumed only about two and a half or three ounces perday, but that when they were fed with new hay, they took six ounces per day.

Medical Times.

This proves the expediency of permitting cattle the free use of salt at all times; and it cannot be given in so convenient a form as rock salt, it being much more palatable than the other in a refined state,, and by far cheaper. A good lump should always be kept in a box, by the side of the animal, without fear that it will ever be taken in excess .- Southern Cultivator.

BUTTER MADE BY CHEMISTRY. LI is stated that recent investigations have proved that butter may be produced from hay or grass, without depending upon the cow for its preparation; and that an expert chemist can produce thirteen pounds of butter from one hundred weight of hay—being nearly twice as much as can be produced from the milk of a cow during the consumption of an equal quantity of hay as food. A very expert chemist, no doubt.

Tobacco.—According to official returns Great Britain consumed in 1846 twenty-six millions five hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-three pounds of tobacco, which at three shillings sterling, or sixty-seven cents per pound duty. put in-to her treasury nearly eighteen millions of dollars. The stock of tobacco on hand in the kingdom on the 1st of January, 1847, reached the large quantity of 59,255, hhds., which when consumed, will put into the British treasury the sum of about forty-seven millions of dollars.

FALL OF IDOLATRY IN CHINA.-Dr. Gutzlaffrecords a remarkable effect of the British invasion of China. The natives expected that their idols would repel the invaders, but seeing them unable to make the least resistance, even to save themselves from the hands of an excited soldiery, veneration gave way so contempt. The iddle having proved their worthlessness, the Chinese refuse to worship them, and the sliftness and the priests are deserted.

A PHILOSOPHER IN THE POOR HOUSE,-Among the three thousand foreigners now confined in the Alms-house of this city is a learned German, Dr. Heisdelberg, who was once a preacher, then a professor in the Berlin and Halle Universities, an author, as doctor of philosophy, a rationalist, and now (almost of course a pauper.) He come to this county about two years ago where he supposed his great learning would find a market. He is a master of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French and German languages, a bitter reviler of Christian Religion, and at the same time the object of Christian Charity. It is said that he N. Y. Globe.

"William," said a pretty girl, the other day, to her sweet-heart in the Bowery, "I'm afraid you don't love me any longer.' "Don't love you any longer!" replied

DEATH BY TIGHT LACING.-A servant girl was found dead in her bed, at Mona, near Caen, the other day—her death being

occasioned by sleeping in tight stays to pre-

serve her shape!

BUSINESS AT THE BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSE .-The Post says that the amount of duties paid at the Boston Custom House in December and January last, was \$707,199, against \$545,853 in those months of preceding years. January gave an increase of nearly \$50,000.

DUTY ON TEA.—The imports of the year 1845 are estimated at \$5,380,532; a duty of 20 per cent on this value would yield \$1,076,106. During 1846 there was an increase of the amount im-ported sufficient probably to yield a revenue, at 20 per cent, of one and a half million of dollars.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION .- The city of Bremen has subscribed \$100,000; the Government of Prussia \$100,000; the free city of Frankfort \$20,-000, and other cities sums corresponding to their abilities, towards the establishment of the steamship line between New York and Bremen

COMPATATIVE VALUE.—While corn in England s worth two dollars and sixteen cents a bushel; it brings but little more than nine cents in the interior

The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

H. H. Towns applicant, vs. J. W. Prather and others.—Partition in Ordinary.
It appearing to my satisfaction that Elijah Roberts, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered that he do appearand object o the division or sale of the Real Estate of Betsy Roberts dec'd, on or before the 20th day of May 1847, or his consent to the same will be entered of record. D. LESLY, Ord'y. Feb. 24. 52 3m

The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In the Court of Ordinary. Smallwood Witts, vs. Franklin Witts and others,—Partition in Ordinary.
It appearing to my satisfaction that, Lucinda Weatherford, Susan McClure, Wm Witts, Thomas Witts, Williamson Witts, and William Jones and Mary his wife, parties Defendants reside without the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered, that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real Estate of Stephen Witts de'd, on or before the 20th of May 1847, or their consent to the by default will be given against him.

same will be entered of record.

JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, Clerk. same will be entered of record.

Feb 3 1 3m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

Mastodon Cotton Seed. The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Abbeville and the adjoining Districts, that he has ordered a lot of MASTO-DON COTTON SEED, from Holmes County Mississippi, which he warrants to be GENUINE, which can be obtained from Dr. James F. Griffin of Hamburg at two dollars per bushel by the sack (which contains ten bushels,) or at White & Wier's Store, at Abbeville C. H., at three dollars per bushel by

N. B. Persons making engagements here-tofore will be supplied at the price above. Feb 15, 5I 4t THOMAS B. BYRD.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of John Glascow deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate of John Glascow dec'd, are requested to make imme. diate payment; and, those having demands, will present them properly attested, by the first of March, as it is desirous that the Estate should be settled by that time.

Feb. 17. 51 tm R. A. MARTIN, Ex'or.

To all Administrators, Executors and Guardians, Take Notice. Those who are in default, and have not made

your annual returns, are required to do so without fail, the commencement of the year .-There are a number of defaulters. tf 46 D. LESLY, Ord'y. Jan 13th

DR. JOHN W. McKELLAR, Having located at Winter Seat, Edgefield District, Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of the vicinity, in the various branches of the profession.

Notice to Creditors. Notice is hereby given to the creditors and debtors of the Estate of Landy G. Shoemaker dec'd, to present their demands, and make payment to the administrator, as the assets of the Estate will be entirely insufficient to pay all. The estate will be closed in Ordinary, on the 8th of April 1847, or before. Jan 8 46 tf J G. CANNON, Adm'r.

Notice in Equity. Guardians and Trustees, who are liable to account to the Commissioner in Equity, for Abbeville District, will hereby take Notice, that they are required to make their returns on or before the first day of March net; and that all defaulters will be dealt with according to Law.

HA JONES, Com. Eq'y.

Abbeville C. H., Jan. 2 1847.

45 if

The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT, IN EQUITY.

Wiley Pullim and others, vs. Thomas Byrd and others-Bill for Injunction, Specific

delivery &c.
It appearing to my satisfaction that Frances
Mitchell, Anna Cooper, John Pullim, Zachariah Pullim, Robert Pullim, Harriet Ware, and riah Pullim, Robert Pullim, Harriet Ware, and James Ware her husband, Caroline Stewart and Mark T Stewart her husband, Agrippa Golston, Zachariah Golston, Burrel Ball, Parks Ball, Lewis Ball, Elizabeth Wardlaw and her husband Joseph Wardlaw, Richard Pullim, William Pullim, Sarah Christopher and her husband William Christopher, and Elizabeth Dobbs, parties defendants in above Elizabeth Dobbs, parties defendants in above stated case, reside beyond the limits of this State. Ordered that they do appear, plead, answer or demur to the said bill, within three months from the publication hereof, or the same will be taken pro confesso, against them. Jan 25. 48 3m H A. JONES, CE. A. D.

The State of South Carolina, ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. In the matter of John Calvert's Will.

Notice. Whereas, Silas Ray and wife, James Shillito and wife, and John Davis, some of the next of kin of the stid John Calvert dec'd, have this day filed their notice in Ordinary requiring the paper admitted to probate in common form in said Cour', to be proven in "due form of law." These are therefore, to cite Milly Patterson, and MasonCalvert, who are said to be absent and without the limits of this State, and may be entiled to distribution of said Estate, to be and appear before me in the Court of Ordinary to be held on or before the third Monday in April 1847, at Abbeville C. H., and plead thereto, at which time I shall hear and pronounce for or against the validity of the same. DAVID LESLY, Ord'y. Jan 12th 1847. 47 3m

The State of South Carolina.

In the Court of Common Pleas. Benjamin F. Spikos, who has been arrested, and is now confined within the bounds of the jail of Abbeville District, by virtue of a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, at the suit of Wade S Cothran and James Sproul, having filed his petition, with a schedule, on oath, of his whole estate and effects, for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Acts of the General Assembly commonly called "the Insolvent Debtors Act:"—Public Notice is hereby given that the petition of the said Benjamin F. Spikes will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas to be holden for Ab-beville District, at Abbeville Court House, on the third Monday of October next, or on such other day thereafter as the said Court may order; and all the creditors of the said Benjamin F. Spikes are hereby summoned personally or by attorney to be and appear then and there, in the said Court, to shew cause, if any they can, why the benefit of the Acts afore-said should not be granted to the said Benjamin F Spikes, upon his taking the oath, and executing the assignment required by the Acts aforesaid. J F LIVINGSTON, Clerk. Clerk's Office, Dec 26, 1846 44 t3mO

The State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. In the Court of Common Pleas.
William A. Cobb, vs. James Knox.— Foreign Attachment.

The Plaintiff in the above case having this day filed his Declaration in my office, and the Defendant having no wife or attorney known to be within the State, upon whom a copy thereof may be served: It is Ordered that the said Defendant do appear and plead thereto within year and a day from this date, or judgment

Clk's Office, March 14, 1846.

Notice to absent Legatees. The children of Margarett Brown dec'd, Legatees of Samuel Miller dec'd, are notified, that their legacy in money, is ready for them, and deposited with the Ordinary of Abbeville District So. Ca. A. H. MILLER, E'or. Jan 27, 1847.

Notice to absent Distributees. The Distributees of James Webb dec'd, will take notice that the administrator of the Estate, is ready to settle up the same, and will proceed to close the same by the 11th of April next, in the Ordinary's Office, from which time he will not be responsible for the interest of the funds, so held for them, in readiness.
ANDREW DUNN, Adm'r.

Jan. 11 1847. 47 3m1m

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Maj. John Chiles, dec'd, are requested to make payment; and those having demands against the estate to render them in properly attested to William P Sullivan or Mrs Chiles at the late residence, THOS C PERRIN, Ex'or or to me. Nov 25, 1846

Notice.

WHITLOCK, SULLIVAN & WALLER, having placed all their NOTES and AC-COUNTS in our hands for collection, with special instructions, those in-debted by Note or Book Account, would do well to call and make payment as soon as convenient. Payment is not to be made to either of the partners, but alone to us.
PERRIN & McGOWEN.

July 22, 1846

House and Lot for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his his HOUSE and LOT, situate on the main street in the village of Abbeville. The house is in good repair, with all necessary out buildings. J. A. HAMILTON. Dec 9 41tf

To the People of Abbeville. The subscriber respectfully solicits all persons indebted to the Sheriffs Office for COST, Plaintiffs or Defendant's, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle, as this is my last year in office, I shall be compelled to have all cost due me in the office settled. You will find myself of Mr Taggart always in attendance [April 15 7 tt] J. RAMEY.

Job Printing,
Executed in its various branches a
* Office, with persons and despute